ALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

OUR NEW TERMS. After the first of June, 1863, the subscription price of the Standard will be as follows: For the Weekly paper, one year, \$4 in advance.

" " Semi-Weekly, one year, Advertisements will be inserted for \$2 per square of 14 lines or less for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Persons desiring to contract for advertising for six months, will be charged the regular rates with a deduction of 25 per cent. on the whole amount. Our large and increasing circulation renders the Standard a valuable medium for

When we advanced our prices in February last. we were paying 30 cents per pound for paper. are now paying 50 cents. Justice to ourself and to those in our employment requires that we should stablish these new terms. We regret to have to do it, but it is unavoidable.

The Latest News.

The last intelligence from the lines of the Rappanannock is of an exciting character. "The finest army on our planet" is in motion again, and a batis imminent. A Bichmond dispatch to the Proress, received on yesterday, states (on the authori ty of letters from Hamilton's crossing) that "a brigade of Yankees with six pieces of cannon, have ed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg and ken position in the vicinity of the site of the Berard House." This movement is supposed to be a eint. A gunboat and three transports went up the nver on Friday, and heavy firing was subsequently heard in that direction, the cause of which had not been ascertained. The Yankees had burned several mill-houses in King William County and carried off a number of negroes. The Enquirer says that nuders off."

The enemy has evacuated West Point, removing his baggage, stores, &c., and the negroes he had The President has annulled the exequatur here-

tofore given to George Moore, British Consul in Richmond, in consequence of his assuming to act in schalf of the British government in matters occurring in the State of Mississippi.

From South-Carolina.

It is stated in an official dispatch from Charleston

tat the enemy fired the town of Bluffton on the h inst. Our forces engaged them, preventing ther further advance, and they subsequently retired. loss on our side.

In their late raid on the Combahee river the enemy carried off a thousand negroes and destroyed property to the value of a million of dollars.

From the West.

Vicksburg still holds out. Advices from Jackson to the 5th inst., state that on the preceding night a terrific bombardment was

in progress. A press dispatch of the 8d inst., from Mobile. says that "refugees at Pascagoula report that we ave achieved another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. Banks is said to have lost an arm." This intelligence is yet unconfirmed.

Later advices from Jackson announce that Gen. Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sundaythat the seige will be raised, and that no doubts are felt in regard to the result.

It is said that Gen. Grant, in assaulting our works at Vicksburg, used cotton bales for moveable breast works, when Gen. Pemberton mounted 200 poun ders and directed their fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

thousand! Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, is said to fall short of five thousand. Per contra, the enemy say we have lost 8,400 in prisoners alone, and claim to have captured 84

New York papers of the 3rd inst., contain interesting accounts of Grant's march upon Vicksburg and the battles fought prior to its investment. The special correspondent of the Times, writing from Jackson May 16th, says:

"Everybody has doubless been astonished at the ease with which our forces advanced upon and took possession of Jackson. Its importance as a railroad centre and a depot for Confederate supplies warranted the anticipation that the place would be vigorously defended, and only surrendered in the last extremity; hence a heavy column was sent in this direction, and every preparation made for a conflict of more than ordinary magnitude. The column came on, prepared at any instant to fall in line; but mile after mile was passed and no enemy appeared, no bridges were burned, no obstacle encountered, till finally the advance entered the town without

having met with any serious opposition. Sherman's corps left Jackson at 9 o'clock, and fol-

lowed after McPherson. As we left the town it resembled more the infernal regions than the abode of civilization. Vast volumes of smoke lay over it, through which, here and there, rolled fiercely up. great mountains of flame, that made infernal music over their work of destruction. The Confederate State House-a large new wooden building-the penitentiary, several private houses and several government buildings, were all in flames. The prisoners in the penitentiary were only two in number and they were released before the building was fired In this case, as in every other, where private property was destroyed, it was done without order, by drunken stragglers who roamed through the In a subsequent letter the battle of Baker's

Creek, or Champion Hills, is thus described: Eighteen miles east of the bridge, on the rail-bad, is a station known as Edwards' depot; three miles south-east of this, on the county road, (which runs parallel with the railroad,) are the Champion Hills, through which runs a stream called Baker's Creek, after both of which the battle is irrespectively named.

On the morning of Saturday, May 16, Gen. Hovey, who was leading, was fired upon by a party of rebels, three miles from Champion Hills. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the rebels were slewby thisen back, until they reached the hills, when they developed themselves in force upon the crest. The heights were steep, the enemy numerous, their position almost inaccessible and protected by tim-ber, while from every crest on the heights their batteries rained hurricanes of death upon his thirsty wearied column.

storming party, and heading them in person moved directly up a gorge in the hills, every inch of which was swept by the musketry and artillery of the enemy. Two four and one six gun battery commanded the gorge, and on both sides of it were massed heavy supports of infantry. On went the storming party, and in twenty minutes the gallant remnant of those who started were hurrahing over the possession of all the guns, the crest of the hills and the total rout of the infantry. In this charge, the 24th lowa-a regiment made up largely of clergymen, and hence known as the 'preachers' regiment

was foremost, and was nearly annihilated. The rebels, who, on this occasion, were comma ded by Gen. Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mainly com-losed of Georgians, and were it not that their ef-brts were expended in the cause of treason, seorgia would have reason to remember with last ing pride the day upon which her sons fought and died on Champion Hill. One entire regiment posted in support of a series of batteries on the crest, refused to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and were to a man killed wounded or captured. Fivetixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the boon of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

Hovey's charge settled the fate of the day-the tebels broke and fled in wild confusion. Thouands were taken prisoners-muskets, wagons, supvies of food and ammunition were taken to an exat incredible. Gen. Tilghman, of Fort Henry nobriety, was killed, and Gen. Loring, of much gental notoriety for bragging and otherwise, sent a stulking fugitive with a broken, disheartened rem-

ant of his command, to the southward."

The relative losses on either side are thus sumhed up: Our entire loss in this fight was about 2000 killed and wounded. Our entire loss up to

the storming of the rebel works back of Vicksburg is not far from 5,000. The rebel loss, by killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—including those who have straggled from the army from demoralization-is about 12,000, of whom over 6,000 have been captured, and are being sent up the river."

An assault and repulse at Vicksburg is described It is needless to give particulars-it was in the

main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ransom, Logan, Mc-Clernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty-five hundred men. It was everywhere the same-down a broken hill

under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly maccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side, rising nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon the heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

Defence of the Mountain Country.

It will be seen from the following letter from dov. Vance addressed to Capt. Hays, of Cherokee, that the Governor has agreed to arm the people west of the ridge, to enable them to protect themselves against incursions of the enemy, and to preserve order among themselves against deserters and evildisposed persons. We think the plan suggested a good one, and trust it will be carried out. Capt. Hays deserves much credit for his efforts to serve and protect the people west of the ridge; and Gov. Vance, who is constantly ealive to the interests and wants of all portions of the State, responded at once to the application made by the Captain in behalf of the Western people:-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) Raleigh, June 6, 1863.

Capt. G. W. Hays: DEAR SIR: - In answer to your representations of the great danger to the property and peace of the mountain country, arising from the disaffection on the border of Tennessee and the great number of descriers who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. I'he companies thus formed to remain at home ex: cept when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject

to the articles of war.

In no other way shall I be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only pro-test their own homes, but will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant indeed, but almost as valuable as that which their glerious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours, Z. B. VANCE.

The Register says the great mass of the North-Carolina soldiers are opposed to the course of the Standard .. This is not true. Two-thirds of the soldiers of this State, as well as two-thirds of the people at home, approve the course of the Standard.

By the way, the Register continues its unprovoked personal abuse of us. Its circulation is so small and its influence so limited that it is hardly necessary for us to reply to it at any length, but unless our neighbor mends his manners, and that speedily, we shall have to take him down a button hole or so

In reply to soldiers of the 49th N. C. regiment who have addressed us on the subject, we state that "all the Confederate prisoners who have recently returned by way of City Point, have been duly and fully exchanged." We find this stated by authority in the last Richmond Sentinel.

OUR TERMS.—The attention of those subscribing and renewing for the Standard is directed to our terms. Letters containing subscriptions dated in May have been credited at the old rates, but those dated in June are credited at \$4 for the weekly and \$6 for the semi-weekly.

The Supreme Court of this State met in this City on Monday, the 8th. We understand that a case involving the principle of the Irvin case, has been made up and returned, and will be argued and decided in the course of a few days...

WHEAT HARVEST .- From persons coming from various portions of the State, we learn that the wheat crop, now ripening, promises a bountiful yield, and is generally free from rust.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated LENOIR, Caldwell Co., May 26.

"Although we are suffering much for want of ain, the prospects of the farmers in our County are quite cheering. Many farmers could not break up their fallow land last fall in consequence of protracted drouth; consequently they wheat in stalk land in many neighborhoods; and though seed wheat was scarce and high, I think almost, or quite as large a sworth was sown as usual. The promising appearance of the wheat among the people.

I have been through different sections of the County, and from what I observed and could learn from the most observing farmers, there is more corn planted this spring than ever has been in any preceding season. In fact, it was feared and even predicted by some that in consequence of the laboring class so largely off, to fill up the ranks in the army, that the people left could not properly cultivate so large a crop of corn; but the dry weather for some weeks past has been so favorable for working over and replanting corn, that this dread is about dissipated. The people generally have planted largelyincreased crops of potatoes, (Irish and sweet) the former looking unusually well, and garden vegeta-

bles of all kinds in proportion.

The people of Caldwell became aroused fully to. the necessity of the times, and with a determination and energy seldom if ever surpassed, determined to make plenty to live upon themselves, and if possible some to spare to feed their soldiers in the army, of which she has as many according to. population as any County in the Confederacy.— The wives of soldiers who never expected to hoe corn until now, go cheerfully to the field every day, and not a few may be seen at the plow-ham Now is the most trying times, but we bear of no actual suffering. A few weeks more and the danger of actual suffering will be past."

THE "PREACHERS' REGIMENT."-It seems that in one of the recent battles near Jackson a regiment of the enemy, composed for the most part of ministers of the Gospel, fought desperately and was nearly annihilated. These preachers were no doubt abolitionists and war men. They did not say "go boys," but "come boys." They deserve credit at least for their sincerity and courage. But although we are invaded, and our lives and property in great jeopardy, and though many of our preachers have fanned and are still fanning the flames of war, yet we have heard of no "preachers' regiment" in the South. We have hundreds of able-bodied war preachers in the South who could be of service just now in the tented field. The South needs every man she can raise. Shall we not have also a "preacher's regiment?" By all means.

For the Standard.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. MR. EDITOR :- We, the undersigned, "Many Voters," desire that Hon. John A. Gilmer will con to become a candidate for the next Confederate Congress. We know Mr. Gilmer to be a statesman of enlarged views and experience, his experience combined with his patriotism, eminently qualify him for that position, especially in these troublous Graham, N. C., June 5, 1868.

For the Standard

The Soldier's Orphan's Educational Institute. I have had the pleasure of reading in the Charles ton Tri-Weekly Courier, a highly commendatory notice of this grand scheme of benevolence, which is pronounced by the Hon. Plowden C. J. Weston, Lieutenant-Governor of South-Carolina-the best move yet. This distinguished gentleman does not content himself with merely speaking so highly in its praise, but in proof of his appreciation, subscribes one thousand dollars, promising to do more hereaf-ter toward the raising of a fund for its permanent establishment in South-Carolina: thus worthily emulating the truly patriotic spirit of a move which had its origin in the old North State.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, Financial Agent for this Institution, visited our county last week, and raised seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars. Ten thousand dollars of which are from four gentlemen,

who took four scholarships.

With Dr. D. I feel a high sense of pleasure and satisfaction that he could leave Hahfax with such success. I indulge the opinion that if he can find time to make us another visit, he will be able to double, at least, the amount already obtained.

Most energetically does he work, and most eloquently does he plead, as is his custom, in behalf of this enterprise; and well be may, for he represents a class who have an urgently meritorious claim upon the moneyed sympathy of every citizen of the least, as well as of the most means, of our Confederacy -the destitute orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives for us -for the protection of our property and for the achievement of our independence. We put the solomn earnest question-what ought

those who have laid down their lives for us? The form in which we can accomplish most for these orphans, is that for which Dr. D. is so earnestly and so successfully laboring—an Educational Insti-tute, which provides for feeding and clothing, as well

we to spare of our means for the poor orphans of

as for educating them. Fifty dollars or more contributed, constitutes one Trustee of this Institution, and for each fifty dollars given one is entitled to a vote in its management Twenty-five hundred dollars secures to one a scholarship, by which he has the right to select his orphan, in perpetuity, from whatever county or State of the Confederacy he pleases. The donor may designate the county to whose credit he wishes his contribution placed. Orphans will be chosen from the different counties in proportion to the sum contributed by those counties. One hundred thousand dollars, either in bonds or cash, is the minimum to be raised, having secured which, a meeting of the be raised, having secured white, N. C., the birth-donors will be called in Wilson, N. C., the birthplace of this woole enterprise, to determ

Eighty-five thousand of this minimum had been obtained by Dr. D. up to the first of the week. He proposes to, and will, carry the amount as much beyond one hundred thousand as the liberality of the people will let him, as all that can be had will be needed. In a few days we expect to hear that the Doctor has secured the one hundred thousand. In parts where he has visited, he has met with a general readiness and a hearty welcome. We canot allow ourself to cherish a doubt that he will continue to meet with such, believing as we do, that the people of this Confederacy, from one end of it to the other, are prepared to liberally respond to so

patriotic an object.

With a view to more expeditiously forwarding this enterprise, as well as to co-operate with our indefatigable Financial Agent, we propose that subscription lists be opened in the different newspaper offices in this and in the other Confederate States, for whatever sum the people may, according to their ability, feel disposed to contribute to this Institu-

May God speed this glorious work, so truly styled -"the best move yet." A CITIZEN OF HALIPAX.

> For the Standard. CAMP GREGG, Va., 18th N. C. T., ? May 12, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—You will oblige me by publishing the casualties of company E, 13th N. C. Troops, in the late battles af Chancellorsville. Killed—Sergt. J G Long Corpl Jno A Murray, Privates Dani L

Wounded-Lt Jas Basnett, Simpson R Whitesel. D Bason, Sergt Jas M Patterson, Sergt Robert G Faucette, Corpl Saml C Stockard, (since dead) Corpl Monroe Cook, Privates Thos U Faucette, S M Fo ter, Levi Garrison, Jas M Gilliam, Henry Hall, Jus A Haley, leg amputated, H Herring, Jno Garriner, Adam Huffman, Wm E King, Bryant Martindale, Danl W Martindale, Richard McCluskey, William Clendenin, (since dead) Benj L Rike, Emanuel Rike, Jno S Rumbley, (since dead) Danl E Sharp, John Shoffner, M M Shoffner, Danl S Staley, (since dead) W M Thempson, Wm Way, Daniel K Weedon, H By daylight on Sunday morning, the 3d, our brig-

ade (Pender's) was called to attention and ordered to move forward. We had gone but a short distance when we were bailed by a shower of lead from the enemy's breastworks, which were concealed from us by the thick woods. We were ordered to charge. We did so, and right gallantly did we drive him from his stronghold. We did not stop here. We pressed on, driving three of their lines before us, till our ammunition was completely exhausted, when we were relieved by General Iverson's N. C. brigade. We took a good many prisoners in the charge and amongst them our regiment took Brigadier General Hayes and staff. The loss of the regiment was heavy, being 66 per cent. of what we carried into

My company, on that occasion, like all others that they have been engaged in, acted with that coolness and bravery that characterizes the Southern soldier. All did their duty, and their whole duty. Fathers and mothers may justly be proud to own such sons. I am yours truly, T. A. MARTIN,

Capt. Co. E, 18th N. C. T. Catawba Journal and Greensborough Patriot please copy.

For the Standard. MR. HOLDEN:-I notice in your columns of May

18, a routine of questions propounded to Mr. E. M. Holt, of Alamance, in regard to the prices he is selling his goods at. I also notice in question No. 8 a paragraph that is calculated to do Mr. Holt and all other cotton manufacturers gross injustice. Here it is: Question No. 8 winds up by that he cam afford cotton yarns with current prices of the raw material, labor, &c., at the small sum of two dollars per bunch. Now, let's see how that statement will work. My last paper, which I have before me, quotes cotton at 35 cents per pound. Now allow by pounds of the raw material to the bunch, which it will take of the best article of cotton, and there, according to quality; fifteen dol-lars per gallon for oil, four dollars per pound for belt bather, and one dollar per day for girls to spin, and from three to four dollars per day for mea to

eversee, and a great many other findings that are necessary about a cotton mill, all equally as high in price. And there is another consideration in the ster. An establishment that would have seld three years ago for twenty thousand dollars, will bring one hundred thousand now. Consequently, you see that it changes the interest on capital stock from twelve hundred dollars to six thousand. Now, if our friend of the Milton Chronicle (for I believe he if responsible for the article alluded to) will take these things into careful consideration, and try his hand at calculating the price of cotton goods again, and at calculating the price of cotton goods again, and when you make your next calculation do not put up the plea that the manufacturers are working stock that they bought up at low prices, for that will not de. For instance, if you could make more money to sell off your papers blank, would you be at the trouble and expense of printing them? If the factory men have any cotton on hand that they hand at the center par lb, they could make a great bought at ton cents per la, they could make a great deal more money to sell it without working than they can to work, and take the original cost to base a calculation on for the price of yarns at present. Now, in conclusion, I would hope that our friend may have an opportunity of looking over the above, and also that he may be benefited by it, and apknowledge the same by sending us a copy of his paper.

M. L. M.

The following article from the New York Express, throws light on the condition of parties at the North and the prospects of the peace party in that quartet. We commend it to the attention of our readers. If we reverse the picture the Repress has it will be found that much which that paper that a large majority of the people in the two sections prefer peace to war, but they are so committed and hampered that even negotiations looking to peace seem to be impossible:-

Turnersburg, May 17, 1868.

The war unending with existing parties-A new Organization necessary.
To the Editors of N. Y. Express:

To the Editors of N. Y. Express:

After an experience of two years, no person hazards an opinion as to the probable termination of the war. The contending powers are in the field with armies as numerous and well appointed as at any period of the contest.—
The passion and hate engendered of strife, give no signs of abatement, and the ruling spirits on both sides see mught but destruction and bloodshed in the future. The two political parties at the North alike profess as a cardinal doctrine, "the vigorous prosecution of the war," and repel the charge of favoring peace as unfounded and disgraceful. While the Republican and Democratic organizations thus assume war as their policy, it is not a little strange that each should stigmatize the other as hypocritical in its professions, and really desirous of peace, even at the expense of separation. It is almost the first, if not the very first time, in the history of parties, when such is their condition. Neither party pretends to advocate peace, and thus the two riwals for popular power agree in three positions, that is, in professing to favor war, to denounce peace, and to charge each other as really meaning peace, and being atterly hypocritical in urging a policy of war.

The consequences of this extraordinary condition of the parties are peculiar and threatening. If a Republican journal suggests anything like peace, a Democratic organ instantly denounces the offender as untrue to the Union, and wishing its dissolution. The like acene is, witnessed if a Democratic paper intimates a desire that the war may be closed. Like two skillful gamblers, the parties watch each other, seeking for some partima advantage, little coaring for the country if selfish purposes are subserved—Neither dares to propose peace, though thous ands in both organizations are convinced the war is destroying the most precious laterests, find periling the liberties of the people.

organizations are convinced the war is destroying the most precious futerests, and perling the liberties of the people. Each party thus stimulates the other to continued professions for war, and irresistibly forces its opponent to a denunciation of all plans or suggestions for its peaceful or speedy termination. It is evident that with this over recurring pressure from both the great parties, peace can never come until they are over-brown, or complete exhau-tion, North and South, shall ensue. Neither dayes advo-cate peace, because it fears a loss of political advantage. Democratic party, by its present course, is equally responsible with the Republican for the prolongation of the con-

We say eternal war, for the reason that the experience of two years must convince any one of the impossibility of subduing the South short of a process of subjugation, equivalent to extermination. Democratic organs in talkequivalent to extermination. Democratic organs in talking of a constitutional war, as something different from the Republican plan of warfare, only indulge in an absurdity which may delude those willing to be deceived; but it is after all the grossest delusion. Such a people as the Southetters, determined on schieving their independence, be lared beach by profusions of managing a constitutional war, than by the Republican policy and the such constitutional war, than by the Republican policy and the such constitution and civil was between the of conquest and subjugation. Any civil was between the North and South, carried on by any party, Republican Abolition or Democratic, must be, as the radical Abolition ists declare it, a war of conquest, subjugation and exter-mination, and therefore eternal in its duration. The profession by Democratic journals of the impossibility of any other species of warfare, is idle and delusive, and lacks the merit of frankness, which the exfremusts in this particular

seem to possess.

In this contingency a serious question is presented to those of all parties, who believe the custimuance of the struggle to be fatal o the country. That there is a large class at the North who thus believe, no same man will deny. The recent elections, the declarations of conventions, the outgivings, subdued though they are, of many journals, and the daily converse of people prove this. This feeling of opposition arises from very different motives, but all of opposition arises from very different motives, but all pointing to the same result. Some desire peace as a means of freeing themselves from all connection with slavery; others because they don't believe the South can ever be conquered and brought back; not a few because they deem the subjugation of the South as unjustifiable and contrary to the spirit of free institutions and Christiansty; some because they consider the prolonging of the war as subversive of a Republican government; a large number because they think peace affords the only prospect of re-union—while many others, feeling the losses, burdens and sorrows they think peace affords the only prospect of re-union—
while many others, feeling the losses, burdens and sorrows
of war, conclude that peace alone will bring relief. All
these varied motives combine to create a large mass of people by whom this war is detested and abhorred. As yet
they are without organization or combination, opposed by
the two great parties, and the army of parasites, shoddy
contractors and officials, who will fatten on the money and contractors and officials, who will fatten on the money and blood of the people so long as this contest continues. They have no journals through which they can reach the public mind, and if one dares to speak out boidly and truthfully as to the present or the future, the hand of the Adminis-tration or the lash of party leaders is applied. This coun-try certainly was never before in a like condition. In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and that with Mexico in 1846, both with foreign powers, and neither threataining consequences so injurious as the continuance of this civil 1848, both with foreign powers, and neither threataining consequences so injurious as the continuance of this civil war, sarong parties arrayed themselves against the policy of the their Administrations, and did much to bring the struggles to an early close, by holding the authorities to a strict accountability. In the present condition of parties, all this influence is wanting, and the very contrary is the case. If the Administration desires to make peace, it is met by the denunciation of the Democratic leaders and journals. The Executive, under these circumstances, can plausibly say—"True, this war is full of anguish and death, destructive of our best interests, and perilous, if not fatal, to free institutions, yet both the great parties clamor for its vigorous prosecution, and no organization speaks

plausibly say—"The time war is an or angulan and death, destructive of our best interests, and perilous, if not fatal, to free institutions, yet both the great parties clamor for its vigorous prosecution, and no organization speaks for peace." So long as this is the case, the war must proceed, its dying embers ever fanned into life by the fancied necessities or the real ambition of party leaders, blind to the welfare of the country, the preservation of the Constitution, and the perpetuation of our liberties. It is obvious no party can make peace until there is an open organization of those opposed to the war.

Particular principles or lines of policy, even under ordinary circumstances, demand and have, in a free country, their distinctive organizations. This is a necessity of every free gaugh, for with them converted and combined action is the only means of attempting the preservation of the most common rights and privileges. How much more incumbent is it, then, in the present crisis, that the advocate so of peace, who believe the continuance of the war will be fatal, should have their distinctive party to advocate their views freely and promptly before the people?

Out of this combination of difficulties there seems but one path promising anything of hope to the true peace men of the country, and that path is through a new and independent organization. So long as the old parties think peace men can be used, just so long will they continue the present state of things. A firm, organized combination of the peace advocates will soon change this, and the friends of war or peace will be ralled under their rightful and represent state of things. A firm, organized combination of the peace advocates will soon change this, and the friends of war or peace will be ralled under their rightful and represent situe of the present organizations. The time has come when peace is in the heart, all combine to call the opponents of this cruel and destructive conflict to open, best each coacerted action.

The independent action of o

this cruel and destructive conflict to open, both and concerted action.

The independent action of organized peace men is, therefore, the only resource, left, and the more speedy the concert, the better for the country. It will soon, and probably at once secure the assent of a major ty of the people. Of one proposition there can be no doubt, and that is, that the peace men of the North, to-day, if organized, would hold the balance of power between Republican and Democratic parties, and give victory as they might incline. We, however, entertain no doubt that the peace party, to-day, would control the majority of the elections of the North, and a brief discussion of the questions involved in the continuance of the war would, with proper organization, under this majority, be triumphant at the polis over any and all opposing combinations.

B.

93,000 -A SUBSTITUTE.

HAVE FOR SALE TWO MORE CARDING MAchines, (Braker and Finishor,) in number one order, with all fixtures ready to run, which I will sell as the above price, if application be made immediately.

Address HENRY H. HODGIN,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 9, 1865.

Clars, their Origin, Composition and Uses. BE E. EMMONE, STATE GEOLOGIST.

Clay, in the nomenclature of geologists, is a rock, though soft and destitute of some of the most stri king physical characteristics which rocks are supposed to possess. As rocks, however, such are has been subsequent to all those masses which are strictly primary or formed anterior to organic beings. Clays are then secondary in respect to their origin, being derived invariably from pre-existing materials. They are produced by the influence of atmospheric forces acting upon polid masses, as granite, gasses and union and talcone slates. Of these forces arbonic seed and water are among the mass forces are produced by the company of the compan most energetisi Bodies, however, which are complex is their composition, are unstable, and it seems as if their elements were struggling to break up their old combinations and form new compounds more simple and stable in their arrangements. Thus we find many granites undergoing radical changes, being resolved ultimately into chy, sand and oxides of the metals. These are stable bedies, being neutral in all their relations to the ordinary forces of nature. Water acts chemically and me-chanically. In the former capacity it dissolves a large number of bodies; in the latter it breaks up in freezing the most cohesive rocks, and ultimately reduces them to powder. It thus prepares the way for the joint chemical action of itself and carbonic acid. In these arrangements we cannot fail to re-cognize the most important provision for the sustenance of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

The clays, considered geologically, may belong to

the most ancient or the more recent formations, and it is only by investigating their relations to other rocks, or by their organic remains that their relative ages can be determined. Clays are still forming by the influence of the forces we have already referred to. Kaolins, so much esteemed for porcelain, are forming to-day from the coarse granites of our mountain chains. Clay is usually found in beds; the most important exception occurs in the clays of vein fissures or the lodes of metals. It is the fluccan of miners. These beds are commonly found u depressions of the earth's surface, or in valleys where they are exposed to view on the banks of rivers and creeks. But certain kinds of clay belong to mountainous districts, as the Kadin already referred to. Although granite and other allied compounds are a prolitic source of clay, yet there are many others. Chemists have shown that alumine is one of the most common elements in the mine-ral kingdom. All rocks, except the pure sandstones and limestone, contain alumine, and by far the greater proportion of the earthy minerals contain alumine as an essential constituent; it is, therefore, one of the most widely diffused bodies in the mineral kingdom. But alumins and clay are not identical bodies. Alumine is the pure oxide of the metal abuminium. If it is wished to know what this pure body is, make a solution of one part of alum in six parts of boiling water, and then add a solution of carbonate of potash or common pearlash. A white bulky precipitate is separated; this is alumina or alumine of chemists. It is not, however, properly clay; it is the basis of clay. When it combines with silex it becomes clay, and its properties are totally changed. Alumine is a light, floculent body, scarcely plastic or susceptible of being moulded, but in combination with silex, a body equally destitute of plasticity, it becomes in the highest sense plastic and mouldable. It takes any shape under the hand of the potter, and being entirely under the hand of the potter, and being entirely under the mouldable. tirely unelastic, retains the most delicate impression or figure which may be inscribed upon it.

The beds of clay which have been referred to are not strictly beds of alumina, but in the techninal language of chemista, are silicates of alumina.— The best idea we can get of silen, is that in the nass of a fine quartz crystal. Under favorable conditions, this substance combines with alumine and forms a variety of clay. In addition, however, to this chemical union of silex and alumine, there is usually a mixture of silex in the condition of sand; ture of sand modifies, as we shall see, the properties of clays, and fit them for a greater variety of purposes. Pure alumine is rare in nature, and is known in the sapphire and ruby geme which rank

next in hardness and sales to the & Clays are frequently impure, from the presence of iron, which may be known by its red or yellowish color, or by combination with carbonates of lime and magnesia, the presence of which may be known by their effervescing with acids. These bodies also modify the properties of clay, and may spoil it for fine pottery, or they may not be at all detrimental to it when employed for other purposes.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory classification of elays. A distinguished French chemist classifies them under the terms fire-proof, fusible, calcareous, and ferruginous; names which indicate, in part, certain properties as well as certain combinations. The origin of clay may serve as a basis for a classi fication. Thus the granites give origin to all the Kaolina, while the slates furnish directly the plastic, pipe clays, and probably fuller's earths. It is true the slate clays may have been derived originally from the granites and their allied compounds, for slate bing a sedimentary rock, may have been also derived from these older rocks. For practical purposes the division of clay into fusible and infusible is the most important division. But we should remark the terms are relative; by infusible is really meant great difficulty in fusion, not an impossibility, for by the instrumentality of the proper heat, which may be dexterously applied, all bodies are fusible.

Having made the foregoing preliminary remarks, shall proceed in the next communication to epeak of the composition and localities of the Kaolins of

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

STILL HAVE ON HAND SOME 300 OR 400 HOGheads of Tobacco. I would like to sell in crops, to be telivered at Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Macon and Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, about 150 hogsheads. The crops on hand are generally very good prices would vary from \$40 to \$100, and quality would vary from common to the best bright coal-cured leaf Address me at Louisburg, N. C.

THO. K. THOMAS.

THO. K. THOMAS.

FARMERS ! FARMERS ! FARMERS ! BLACKSMITHS AND EVERYBODY ELSE!
GRINDSTONES,
GRINDSTONES, GRINDSTONES,

Made by Patrick Lineham at the Deep River Quarry, for D. H. BREEN. sale by D. H. BREEN.
Any person wanting Grindstones must come quickly, a they will be sold cheap for crak.
Raleigh, N. C , June 9, 1863. ESTRAVED.

TROM THE STATE STABLES IN THIS CITY ON The black one has a sear on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG.

D. H. BREEN, GROCER. HAS ON HAND SPINNING WHEELS, DELICIOUS House, Solit Bottom Chairs, fine Bacon, Souff the ladies like, choice Meal, and Grindstones of the most superior grit, all of which will be sold cheep for cash,
D. H. BREEN,

On Market Square, next door to State Journal Office Raleigh, June 9, 1863.

OSO REWARD. Connerint Office,

REWARD OF SIXTY DOLLARS WILL BE PAID for the arrest and delivery at the Camp of instabition, of the following soldiers who deserted from the 33d Regiment N. O. Troups, on the 25th day of May, 1858;

Private JUSEPH CARPENTER, Company B, 24 years of age, five feet six inches, high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes; three of his super front teeth out, cotapation when etilisted a farmer, enlisted in Limoth Collegy, Rorth-Carolina.

orth-Carolina.

Prirate S. D. HUDDLESTON, Company M. minoteen, aPrirate S. D. HUDDLESTON, appirate S. D. HUDDLESTON, years old, dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high, enlisted in Granville County, by occupa-tion when emissed a fermer. By erder of Col. Persu Manage, Command's Countries for North-Carolium.

J. C. PEIRCE, Adjustant.

MULE ESTRAY.

TRAYED FROM MY RESIDENCE MEAR GREENSborough, a medium sized, string mary MUAE, marked
when it left by a fresh sore on its right kip. It was
hoospit from Tarboro', and is thought to be making its
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BALDIGH MARKET.

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BY WM. O. UPCHURCH, GROCER.

BI WE. U. U.	CHOROL, GROOME.
Sec. 30 Mediana	MONDAY, June 8, 1865
BACON-2 pound,	10
BEEF-St nound.	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN STATES AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN STATES
REPUWIT TO SERVE	130 @ 15
BUTTER - 2 pound.	7 95 (2 1 6
CANDLES Dound.	2 60 6 8 0
BUTTER — Pound, CANDLES — Pound, CHICKENS — A piece,	1 00 @ 1,7
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
CORN-12 bushet, et.	5 00 6 5 5
COTTON YARN-	19 50 @ 150
DRIED APPLES - Do	shel. 4 00 @ 5 0
DRIED PRACHES - P	
EGGS-P dozen,	pesied, P bushel, 70 @ 7
FLOOR- 9 661.	
FOODER B bundred.	\$30 00 @ \$5 0 5 00 @ 6 0
IRISH POTATOES	bushel, 8 00 @ 4 0
IKUN-Swedes, (none.)	
LARD—P pound,	de la reception de A
LEATHER	4 00 00 4 5
MCLESSES Woulde	5 00 @ 1,7
MOLESSES - W gallon,	scaree, 10 (
NAILO- of ponud,	1
QATS-In sheaf, & hun	dred,
Shelled oats,	bushel, 4 00 @ 5
PEAS-White, P bushe	
PORK—19 pound,	4 50 @ 6
SALT-3 bushel,	16.
SUMMER D hundred	8 50 @ +
SUGAR-Retail.	1 50 @ 1
SUGAR-Retail, SWEET POTATOES	1 bushel, 4 00 @ 6.
TALIAIW W nound	
TURKEYS - pair,	1 96.0 1
Marian and the second	4

Bacon 90 to \$1; Lard \$1; Beef 50 ets. by side, 60 at retail; Butter 1.75 to \$2; Beeswax 70 to 75; Chickens \$1.25; Coffee \$5.50,per lb.; Copparans 1.25 to 1 80; Octao 40 to 42; Cotton varn \$5 to 12.50 per bunch; Bried Fruit, apples 25 to \$30, Peaches 55 to 40; Eggs 55 per dozon; Lxtract Logwood \$5 per lb.; Flour \$40 to 41, for unansperted; Forage, Fodder \$8 per hundred; Hay \$4; Shicks \$4; Flaxseed \$5 per bushel; Grain, Corn \$4.80; Where \$2; Rys \$7.50; Oats 2.25; Peas, cow 4.50, white 5½ to \$6; Hides, green 75, dry 1.50; Iron, Swedes 75; Leather, sole \$4 per lb., upper 4.50; Liquors, corn whiskey \$20 to 22 per gallon, apple brandy \$20, peach brandy \$30; Molassas, 70.0 \$10 per gallon, Nails. retailing at 1.50 per lb.; Ouious \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Fostoces, Irish 3.50 to \$4, sweet \$4, Rice 20 to 25; Sugar \$1.50 to 1.75 at retail; Salt, Sound \$25; Sosp, family bar 60 cts per lb., toilet 1.50; Fayetteville sheetings 40 to 1.50; Spirits Turpeutine 75 cts per gallon; Tallow \$1:25 to 1.50; Wool \$2 th 8.50.—Fay. Obes ver. Farettavilla Market, June 4, 1863.

MARRIED. In the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. Gibson Alexon, of Warren, to Miss Ann Eliza Pony, of Raleigh. At the residence of the bride's father, in this City, on

the morning of the 3d inst, by the Bey. Angelo A. Banton, Lieut. HENRY E. BENYON, C. S. A., of Cumberland County, to Miss EMELINE MUMPHY, second daughter of Wesley Whitaker, Jr., Esq. ORITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in Iredell County, N. C., on the 10th of May. 1862.

Mrs. Marx A. Summers, wife of B. J. R. Summers, and daughter of Andrew and Mary Rickert, aged 28 years, 5 months and 5 days. She leaves a kind hasband, six little children and an infant only one month old, to moorn their loss. She suffered great pain for six months before her death, with a cancerous tumor on her breast, but was not heard to murmur once during her Saviotru up peace. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for several years before her death, and also had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church from her youth up till the time she joined the Church she died a member of. [Com.]

Drowned, in the Catawba River, on the first day of this

Drowned, in the Catawba River, on the first day of this month, while on a fishing excursion, Col. Joseph A Davidson, of the 79th regiment N. C. Militia. Also, his brother, Augustus Davidson, Major of the same regiment. Col Davidson was about to drown, and his brother attempted to save him, and they were both drowned. They leave young wives to mourn their untimely death. These two good and worthy citizens of Iredell, lived about 3% miles from Statesville, and will be missed a great deal by the community. Community.

A Fright.

Killed, in a fight with the enemy, on the 4th day of May, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va., Salaymer, J. Startuck, of company D, 57th regiment N. C. Vols., in the 20th year of his age. His parents both dying when he was a mere child, he was brought up by an affectionste ancle

Salathiel did not leave home at his country's first call, but when he found that his country really needed him and that it was necessary for him to go in its defence, he at once shouldered his musket and commenced the hardships of a camp life. Thus died one so young, so promising in the appearing had only in the meaning had only in the mean the spening based his membered. He dies a true parriet and soldier, fighting the enemies of his country and his home, and defending the dear ones that made that home precious in his sight. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early loss. May his ashes rest

in peace.
No useless coffin confines his breast, Nor in sheet nor in shroud they bound bim: But he lies like a soldier taking his rest. With his martial cloak around him.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

N. C. WHITE SULPHUR SPANGS. Catawba County, N. C. (5 FILES PROM WESTERN N. C. RAIL BOAD-) THE PUBLIC CAN HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THESE

valuable waters. Price of board \$5 per day; \$48 per week; \$75 for four weeks; children under 12 years, and servants half rates; a good stock of ice secured.

The white sulphur water is cool, pleasant tasted, and very abundant. We also have a Blue sulphur Spring, and two Chalybeate springs of superior quality. These waters, in one of the finest mountain climates in the world, each in one of the name hands.

H. S. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

24—w?tpd.

Headq'rs. Examining Board of Surgeons, and Enrollment of Conscripts. SEVENTE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. O., WARRESONO, N. C., May 29, 1968.

Wanishoko', N. G., May 29, 1868.

PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. G., the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from any cause whatever: "Suth Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 18th and 18th.

Sist Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 17th and 18th.

Sad Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomary county, June 24th and 25th.

57th Rept., N. C. Militia, at Carthage, Moore county, June 24th and 25th. une 27th and 29th.
49th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittaboro!, Chatlen county, July 1st and 2d.

50th Regt, N. C. Militia, at Pittaboro', Chatham county, July 3d and 4th.

63d Regt, N. C. Militia, at Ashbara', Proceedings of the County of the Co

ty, July 3d and 4th.
63d Regt. N. C. Militia, at Ashboro', Randolph county,
July 7th and 8th.
64th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Ashboro', Bandolph county,
July 5th and 10th.
63th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson sounty, July 13th and 14th.
66th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson coun-

ty, July 15th and 16th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lieut.

P. A. C.S. and Edvolling Officer.

P. G. SNOW DEN, Surgeon P. A. C. M.

Chairman Sz., 18d. Surg., 7th Cong. Dist. N.-C.

June 9, 1865.

A LL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ON SICK furloughs or absent otherwise, are respectfully requested to have their farloughs reasoned by susper authority, (by a Surgeon of the army,) or report to their creater year soon as practicable, at Camp Green, Va., or wherever it may be. I call your attention to Mile and Slat articles of war, which will be strictly stored.

Our gallant Capt Tursen, who has no often led us through storms of flying shells and shot to vistory, has grownered from the fatal blow received at the flut tenter of Frederich Properties. The new tenters are frederich by the company, and is now with an last dang has about the frederich by the company, and is now with an last dang has about the first beautiful then coming.

Citizens and spidious observe and play the 5th article of Citizens and spidious observe and play the 5th article of LL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ON SICK

650 REWARD

aPen. Co. B, She H. C. T., WILL PAY PIPTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE

och William Silliam Walker Lockes H. Risphen Sgr J. C. Jarvis.